

## Chapter 5. Who is experiencing differential impact from HIV/AIDS?

To describe who is experiencing differential impact from HIV/AIDS, Chapter 5 presents HIV/AIDS prevalence per 100,000 population by gender and race/ethnicity. Examination of HIV/AIDS prevalence per 100,000 within subgroups of the population is a more precise way to reveal disparities between groups that have substantially different population sizes. Prevalence per 100,000 is calculated by dividing the number of people with HIV/AIDS for a specified group by the population size for that group at a particular point in time. For instance, the number of HIV/AIDS cases among Hispanics as of July 1, 2002, divided by the number of Hispanics in the population. Although the *number* of HIV/AIDS cases among Hispanics in Massachusetts is smaller than the number of cases among Whites, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS for every 100,000 Hispanics in Massachusetts is much higher than for whites since Hispanics make up a much smaller portion of the population. (Hispanics represent 7% of Massachusetts population compared to Whites who represent 82% of the population.)

Comparing HIV/AIDS prevalence per 100,000 across racial/ethnic groups provides a relative indicator of impact. For example, comparing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among Blacks (1,059) to Whites (122) shows us that the proportion among Blacks is nearly 9 times that of Whites ( $1,059/122 = 8.7$ ). Therefore, we infer that Blacks are impacted by HIV/AIDS at 9 times the level of Whites.

### Section 1. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS by race/ethnicity

**Table 5.1 HIV/AIDS Prevalence per 100,000 Population<sup>1</sup> by Race/Ethnicity and Health Service Region (HSR): MA**  
Data as of 7/1/02

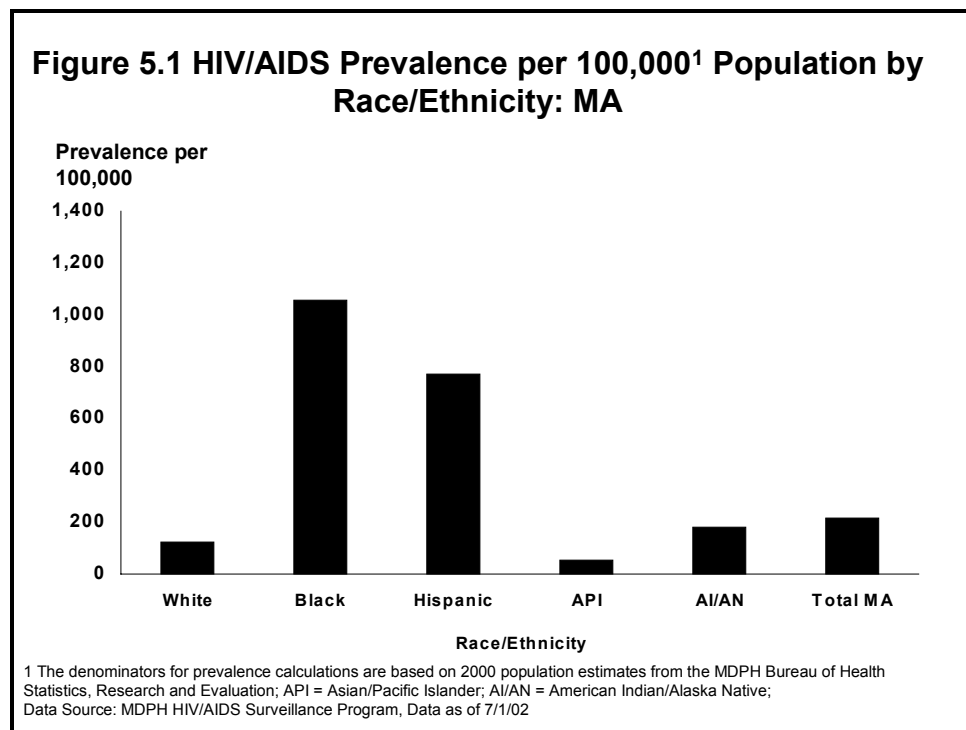
	<b>Boston</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Metro West</b>	<b>North- east</b>	<b>South- East</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>State Total</b>
White NH	449	80	75	94	113	70	122
Black NH	1,078	948	1,002	988	846	754	1,059
Hispanic	688	807	326	504	709	977	773
API	100	48	30	66	44	7	56
AI/AN	330	186	0	191	87	73	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>213</b>

<sup>1</sup>The denominators for prevalence calculations are based on 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation

NH = Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander, AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native

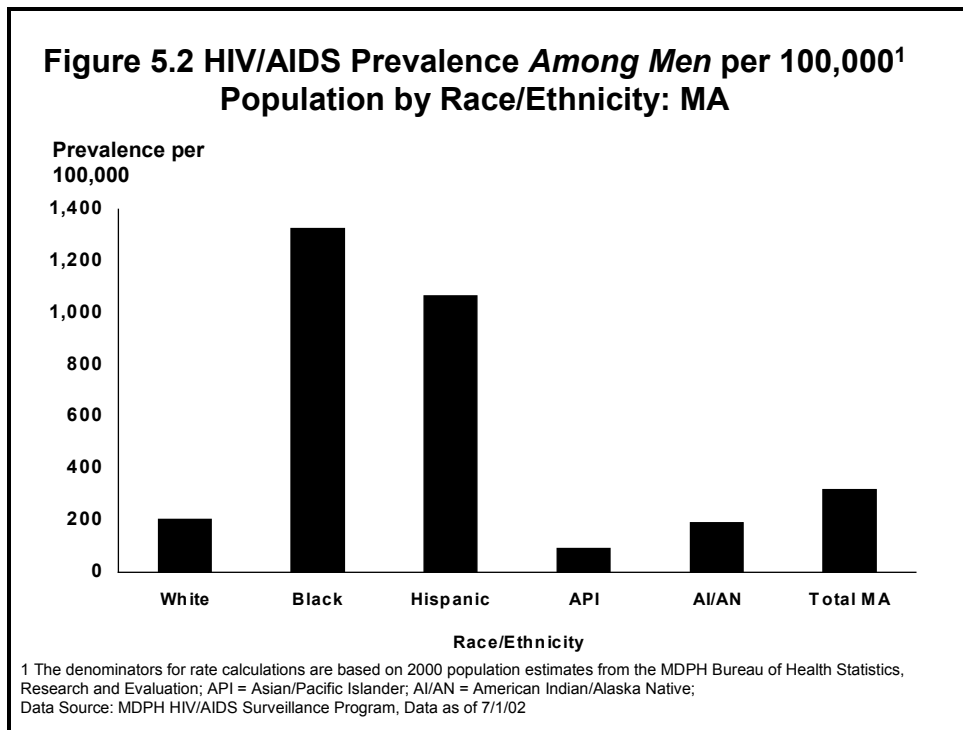
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

- As of July 1, 2002, for every 100,000 people in Massachusetts, 213 were living with HIV/AIDS.
- The prevalence of HIV/AIDS varies substantially across race/ethnicity in Massachusetts.
- In Massachusetts as of 7/1/02, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among Blacks is 9 times greater and the prevalence among Hispanics is 6 times greater than the HIV/AIDS prevalence for Whites. (See Figure 5.1).
- The Boston HSR has the highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS among regions at 586 per 100,000 as of 7/1/02.
- In each region, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among Blacks and Hispanics is higher than among Whites.



<b>Table 5.2 HIV/AIDS Prevalence per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity Among Men: MA</b> <i>Data as of July 1, 2002</i>	
Race/Ethnicity:	Prevalence per 100,000 population <sup>1</sup>
White (non-Hispanic) Men	203
Black (non-Hispanic) Men	1,328
Hispanic Men	1,066
Asian/Pacific Islander Men	91
American Indian and Alaskan Native Men	192
<b>MA Total Prevalence Among Men</b>	<b>318</b>
<small>1 The denominators for prevalence calculations are based on 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program</small>	

- As of July 1, 2002, for every 100,000 White men living in Massachusetts, there were 203 living with HIV/AIDS.
- For every 100,000 Black men living in Massachusetts, there were 1,328 living with HIV/AIDS as of 7/1/02.
- For every 100,000 Hispanic men living in Massachusetts, 1,066 were living with HIV/AIDS as of 7/1/02.
- At 1,328 and 1,066 prevalent HIV/AIDS cases per 100,000 as of 7/1/02, Black and Hispanic men are impacted at levels 7 and 5 times that of White men. (See Figure 5.2)



<b>Table 5.3 HIV/AIDS Prevalence per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity Among Women: MA</b>	
<i>Data as of July 1, 2002</i>	
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Prevalence per 100,000 population</b>
White (non-Hispanic) Women	48
Black (non-Hispanic) Women	808
Hispanic Women	486
Asian/Pacific Islander Women	22
American Indian/Alaskan Native Women	173
<b>MA Total Prevalence Among Women</b>	<b>117</b>
<sup>1</sup> The denominators for prevalence calculations are based on 2000 population estimates from the MDPH Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program	

- As of July 1, 2002, for every 100,000 White women living in Massachusetts, there were 48 living with HIV/AIDS.
- For every 100,000 Black women living in Massachusetts, there were 808 living with HIV/AIDS as of 7/1/02.
- For every 100,000 Hispanic women living in Massachusetts, 486 were living with HIV/AIDS as of 7/1/02.

- At 808 and 486 prevalent HIV/AIDS cases per 100,000 as of 7/1/02, Black and Hispanic women are impacted at levels 17 and 10 times that of White women. (See Figure 5.3)

